

Algeria	600 Dr.	115 Rls.	6,000 Rls.
Afghanistan	25 S.	1,000 Lrs.	125 Francs
Bahrain	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	4,500 Rials
Bangladesh	20 Bt.	1,000 Lrs.	100 T.
Barbados	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	700 D.
Belarus	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	200 R.
Bolivia	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Bulgaria	100 L.	1,000 Lrs.	4,500 Rls.
Cambodia	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	700 D.
Cameroon	100 CFA	1,000 Lrs.	125 P.
Canada	100 C.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Cape Verde	100 Esc.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Chile	100 P.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
China	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Colombia	100 P.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Congo	100 CFA	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Croatia	100 K.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Cyprus	100 C.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Czechoslovakia	100 K.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Dahomey	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Egypt	100 E.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
El Salvador	100 S.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Equatorial Guinea	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Eritrea	100 E.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Estonia	100 E.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Finland	100 F.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
France	100 F.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Germany	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Greece	100 Dr.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Guinea	100 G.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Honduras	100 H.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Iceland	100 I.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
India	100 Ru.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Indonesia	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Iraq	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Ireland	100 I.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Italy	100 L.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Jordan	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Kazakhstan	100 T.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Korea	100 W.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Kuwait	100 D.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Liberia	100 L.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Malta	100 M.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Morocco	100 M.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Niger	100 N.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Nigeria	100 N.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Oman	100 O.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Pakistan	100 P.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Papua New Guinea	100 P.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Romania	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Russia	100 R.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Saudi Arabia	100 S.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Singapore	100 S.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Sri Lanka	100 L.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Sudan	100 S.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Taiwan	100 T.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Tunisia	100 T.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Uganda	100 U.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Ukraine	100 U.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Uzbekistan	100 U.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Vietnam	100 V.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.
Zambia	100 Z.	1,000 Lrs.	100 P.

Japan Said to Plan Computer Deal to Avert U.S. Sanctions

By Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan plans to buy several multimillion-dollar American supercomputers as part of its efforts to head off sanctions imposed by the United States in a trade dispute, Japanese newspapers reported Sunday.

The Asahi Shimbun said the government hoped the measures would

The gray market for Japanese memory chips is shrinking but remains significant. Page 7.

create an atmosphere that would lead the United States to reduce or lift tariffs announced by the Reagan administration.

In Washington, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige predicted Sunday that the United States and Japan would soon settle the dispute.

"I think the Japanese understand full well that they haven't lived up to this commitment," Mr. Baldrige said on a U.S. television program, referring to a semiconductor trade agreement between the two nations.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone also are known to have a good personal relationship, he noted, and Mr. Reagan is not likely to want to hurt Mr. Nakasone politically at home. "If you're Ronald Reagan, and your good friend Yasu Nakasone is coming over to see you, you want this business to go well—for your own domestic reasons and because he's ally."

Complicating matters is the fact that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which reached nearly \$60 billion last year, has added to a protectionist mood in the United States. The issue is also seen as a threat to national security because of the importance of the tiny circuits in goods ranging from missiles and satellites to cars and clocks.

Although \$300 million worth of goods under tariff is relatively little given the size of the trade deficit, it would still sting and might set a bad precedent for Japanese trade.

The tariffs, scheduled to take effect April 17, are intended to force

Japan to comply with an agreement reached last July to open its home market to American-made computer chips and to stop "dumping" chips at unfairly low prices in foreign markets.

According to the Asahi Shimbun, the Japanese steps would also include taking a "positive posture" toward U.S. companies participating in a car telephone project in Japan and in construction of a \$10 billion airport in western Japan.

The economic newspaper Nihon Keizai said Japan would buy the supercomputers, which cost \$20 million each, for use by government agencies and national universities. Supercomputers are complex instruments that perform calculations and other analytical functions at lightning speed.

President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Nakasone are scheduled to meet in Washington on April 30. The experts said the two leaders are likely to pressure their subordinates to seek a solution to the dispute before the meeting.

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See JAPAN, Page 6



Margaret Thatcher lighting a candle on Sunday at Saint Sergius Monastery near Moscow.

In Soviet, Thatcher Sets a Campaign Tone

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called her visit to the Soviet Union an "historic mission" for peace on Sunday, but her first full day in the country had the tone and trappings of an election campaign in her own country.

Trailed by three buses carrying British and American reporters, Mrs. Thatcher visited the Saint Sergius monastery in Zagorsk, outside Moscow, and toured a large housing project in the suburb of Krylatskoye.

At every stop, Mrs. Thatcher headed for the crowds of friendly, curious Russians, to the initial surprise of the Soviet security forces. At the 14th-century monastery in Zagorsk, the security men battled furiously to drive back citizens and

journalists as Mrs. Thatcher tried to get on with her hand-shaking.

British officials fought just as hard to keep the British television film crews at Mrs. Thatcher's side. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, was among those who got jostled and squeezed.

But in the end, Mrs. Thatcher's aides expressed confidence they got the "spectacular" television footage they had aimed for in planning the trip.

But Mrs. Thatcher bristled when a reporter asked if she was campaigning. "If you mean in the context of party politics at home, no," she said firmly. "I'm here to represent my country on a historic mission, and I would ask you to take it that way, and to enlarge your view of what it is about."

On the diplomatic front, Mrs. Thatcher continued her politi-

cally jostled of the Soviets on human rights, a tactic she adopted after Mikhail S. Gorbachev moved independently, while her visit was in the planning stage, to reopen talks with the United States on medium-range missiles.

This seemed to British officials to underscore the role she might have played as an intermediary on arms control, so Mrs. Thatcher and her aides shifted their attention to human rights, religious freedom and immigration.

On her flight to Moscow Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Thatcher said her willingness to trust Mr. Gorbachev on arms control would be influenced by how the Soviet Union treated its own citizens.

A Heavy Agenda

Karen De Young of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Mrs. Thatcher's visit, the first by

a British prime minister in 12 years, began with an airport honor guard and a band, and a flattering front-page picture of her in Pravda, the Communist Party daily.

Along with the photograph, a Pravda article pledged Soviet "respect for the people of Great Britain."

But the warm reception on Saturday, after which Mrs. Thatcher was taken to the Kremlin for a quick exchange of greetings with Mr. Gorbachev, followed an attack on her by the official Tass news agency on Friday.

A Tass article described Britain under the Conservative Party prime minister as rife with racism and human rights abuses. The article said that she was in no position

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Kiosk

3 Libyans Seek Asylum in Egypt

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

CAIRO (UPI) — A Libyan military helicopter landed Sunday at an airfield in western Egypt and its three crew members requested political asylum, the state-run press agency said.

It was the second Libyan aircraft to seek refuge in Egypt this month. A C-130 military transport plane landed March 2 at Abu Simbel airport in south-western Egypt, and two Libyan Air Force officers on board later were granted political asylum.

See LIBYA, Page 6

These Tapes Are So Good, They're Scary — for Some

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese electronics companies that wrapped headphones around the world's ears and brought a night at the movies home to video recorders have begun selling another high-tech home entertainment system that could launch a new leisure revolution — if it isn't outlawed.

The new digital audio tape, or DAT, recorders that went on sale here at \$1,200 apiece this month are so good at reproducing music that U.S. record companies warn they could destroy the market for prerecorded records and tapes unless they are restricted.

Fearing that the record companies will persuade Congress to legislate against digital tape recorders, Japanese manufacturers have voluntarily refused to sell them in the United States and have hobbled the machines sold in Japan so they cannot work up to their full potential.

The result is a real-life example of the apocalyptic story of the 100-mile (160-kilometer) miracle carburetor, an imaginary invention supposedly so efficient that the gasoline companies conspired to keep it off the market.

There is no miracle carburetor, but there

told from the best originals, even after several copies. The tiny digital tapes — half the size of conventional cassettes — sound as good as compact audio discs that already threaten to drive conventional records and tapes into extinction.

Digital tape recorders use technology similar to compact disc players and can make all-but-perfect copies of compact discs when the two devices are hooked together.

In Japan, copying a recording is not only common but legal. But in the United States,

industry regards DAT as the most important innovation it has, even more so than the compact disc.

In Europe, the Dutch firm of Philips NV, the dominant company in consumer electronics in the European Community, has been negotiating with the Japanese to delay introduction of DAT in the United States and in the EC, the International Herald Tribune reported from Brussels. Philips argues that DAT could confuse consumers and undermine the compact disc market.

[The company says it has the technological ability to market DAT, but that it would like to hold off for as long as possible. Philips is now reporting good profits from its compact disc sales and realizes that the introduction of DAT would jeopardize that income.

The company has lobbied the EC Commission to put up barriers to DAT, perhaps by requiring "spoilers," perhaps by imposing tariffs. Meanwhile, one of Philips' U.S. units, Polygram, a music firm, has joined in the U.S. music industry's battle to pass legislation against DAT.]

Electronics companies in Japan argue that DAT is inevitable and that consumers have a

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See SYRIA, Page 6

Behind the Greece-Turkey Dispute, a Failure to Communicate

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ATHENS — At the height of the newest crisis between Greece and Turkey that shoved the two allies toward war, a small, but telling announcement was made and lost in the frenzy.

The Greek Orthodox Church, the announcement said, had canceled a march, set for Monday, to protest the Socialist government's threatened takeover of vast church estates so as to display solidarity "in difficult times for the nation."

Through the prism of Greek politics, the dispute with the church had been seen as possibly the most serious challenge to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in six years.

The message behind the cancellation, thus, seemed to be that in facing down what was depicted here as an American-backed threat from Turkey, Mr. Papandreou had played David to the twin Goliaths of Washington and Ankara, rallying foes behind him, containing crises at home and enhancing his stature as the defender of the nation.

Chad Frees 103 Rebels After Victory in North

Reuters

NDJAMENA — Chad released 103 former rebels on Sunday, two days after a major military victory by government forces over Libyan troops in the north.

The freed men once fought for former President Goukouni Oueddei, whose Popular Armed Forces, backed by Libya, was the main guerrilla group fighting the government until he broke with Tripoli last year.

They were freed at a ceremony in Ndjamena that followed a string of Chadian military successes against Libya, culminating Friday in the capture of the strategic oasis of Faya-Largeau.

A Chadian communiqué released Saturday said 80 Libyan soldiers were killed when a Libyan column fleeing Faya-Largeau was intercepted by troops of President Hissene Habre near Zouar on the border.

It did not say whether any government troops were killed.

Government sources said an unspecified number of Libyans captured when Tripoli's main air base in northern Chad, Ouedi Doum, fell to Mr. Habre's men a week ago, had been moved to Ndjamena.

An official statement read Saturday over the national radio said Faya-Largeau, under Libya and rebel occupation since August 1983, was abandoned by the estimated 2,500 troops there.

Analysts said that retreating Libyan soldiers might try to pull back through the Tibesti mountain range to the disputed Aozou strip along the Libya-Chad border.

Libya claims historical sovereignty over this 42,000 square mile (110,000 square kilometer) strip of desert, which it annexed in 1973.

According to analysts, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi might try to regroup his forces in the Aozou strip, which could be fairly easily supplied from bases in Libya.

They said three escape routes could be used by Libyan troops fleeing Faya-Largeau. The most direct runs straight north and leads to the small Libyan-held outpost of Gourou, close to the Aozou strip.

But Mr. Habre's forces, who hold an array of military equipment and weapons seized at the nearby Ouedi Doum base, could inflict heavy casualties on the retreating Libyans, they said.

The second option would be to attempt to reach the Aozou strip

"He has done well," said one Greek analyst normally critical of Mr. Papandreou. "He stood up to the Turks and gave the Americans a slap on the wrist. That goes down very well here."

The interplay between domestic politics and national affairs elicited some skepticism, too, from Mr. Papandreou's political adversaries.

"Are we really seeing a clash in the Aegean," the conservative opposition newspaper *Mesiniwni* asked, "or are we watching ultra-expensive theater?"

And that seemed to touch on other lessons that prove worrisome not only to the United States, but to strategists who have come to see the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's fractious southeastern flank as a corrosive link in the chain of Western defenses.

During the crisis, Mr. Papandreou sought the suspension of operations at an important U.S. naval facility in Greece — a demand, more symbolic than substantive, that was subsequently withdrawn. At the

same time, the armed forces of his country and neighboring Turkey were on alert, facing one another with aircraft and warships in the Aegean, where there are oil deposits sought by both sides through competing territorial claims.

But how had it happened? How could two supposed allies, both armed by the United States, come so close to hostilities?

The answer lay partly in the twists of a recent history that have replaced a dialogue between Greece and Turkey, suspended in 1981, with two parallel monologues by Athens and Ankara, directed at equally chauvinistic domestic constituencies and toward Washington, but seemingly destined never to meet.

As one side challenges the other, the other sees no option but to issue a counter-challenge, until, in this progression, the options narrow in a way that recalls two persons squabbling over a hair-trigger rifle.

And thus the two nominal allies veered toward armed conflict, borne on tides of mistrust and possibly willful misinterpretations of the other's intentions. At no stage did they talk directly to avert the crisis, which began building earlier this year when

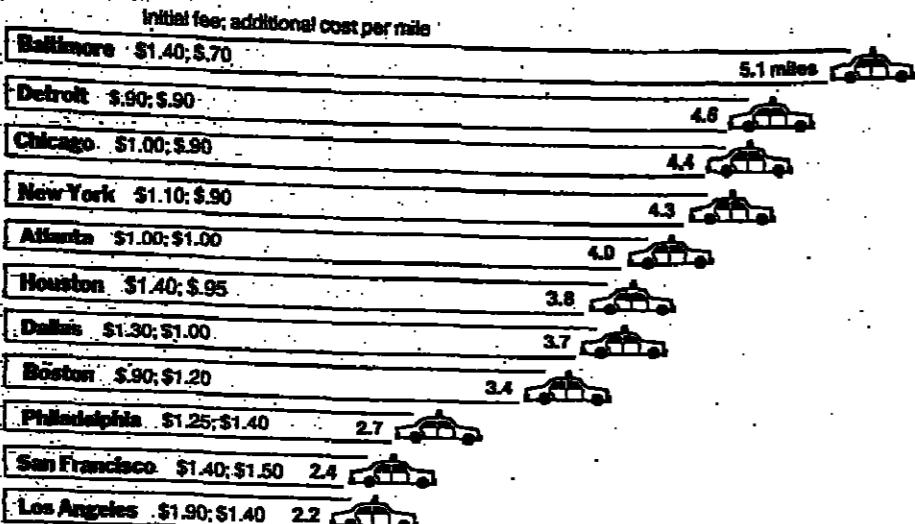
Greece announced plans to nationalize the Canadian-led consortium called the North Aegean Petroleum Corp.

The consortium wanted to drill for oil in disputed waters 11 miles (about 18 kilometers) east of the Greek island of Thasos, and a reporter who traveled between Ankara and Athens as crisis loomed found little readiness on either side to read the other's

AMERICAN TOPICS

11 Cities' Taxis: How Far for \$5?

Fares in each city and number of miles \$5 will cover, including initial charge. Extra charges for waiting time, rush hour premiums, minimum fares, etc., are not included.



Source: New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission
The New York Times

Present rankings for taxi cab rates in 11 U.S. cities, from cheapest to most expensive. An increase in New York rates, however, will make taxis there the eighth cheapest.

More Lawyers Opt For Part-time Work

More and more lawyers, especially women, are working part-time. Given the open-ended nature of legal work, this is more easily said than done. Although some lawyers work part-time to engage in pursuits like writing or acting, most are women who want to spend more time with their children. The Washington Post reports.

The trend poses new issues for a profession in which a normal full-time schedule entails much more than the standard 40-hour workweek. But with women accounting for nearly 40 percent of law school graduates, and with the demand for graduates of leading law schools still high, most law firms that permit part-time work see it as a necessary evil.

"It's something that we do to accommodate our lawyers when they have personal situations that they must cope with and we do what we can to assist them," said Edward Bruce, partner and personnel manager at Covington & Burling in Washington. But he added, "I don't think any law firm manager could ever sit down and say, 'I want to structure my firm so that we have part-time lawyers.'"

Short Takes

New York City's taxi commission has voted to raise cab fares by 22 percent, the first increase in seven years. This will give the typical driver the same income he had in 1980, adjusted for inflation. The initial charge will go up only five cents, to \$1.15, but the cost per mile will increase from 90 cents to \$1.20. The new rates are intended to encourage

drivers to take fares to the outer boroughs beyond Manhattan, where they often refuse to go. The increase will make New York taxis only the eighth cheapest of those in 11 major U.S. cities. Until now, they had been the fourth cheapest.

More than 600 guests of an investment banking firm are going to Alcatraz, but only for a party. The island in San Francisco Bay was a federal penitentiary from 1934 to 1963. It has been visited by 10 million tourists since 1972, when it became a national park, but April 27 will be the first time it has been rented for a party, by the San Francisco firm of Hambrecht & Quist.

How to be while literally telling the truth in letters of recommendation is explained by Robert Thornton, an economics professor at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. You are writing a letter for an extremely lazy friend. You do not want to lie, but you do not want to lose the friendship. So you write: "In my opinion, you will be very fortunate to get this person to work for you." To describe someone who is utterly inept: "I most enthusiastically recommend this candidate with no qualifications whatsoever." To describe someone not worth considering: "I would urge you to waste no time in making this candidate an offer of employment."

Notes About People

The Heritage Foundation, in a collection of panel discussions called "The Third Generation: Young Conservatives Look to the Future," changed the dedication from Whitaker Chambers, and wrote:

—ARTHUR HIGGINS

Soviet-Czech Visit Set

United Press International
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will make an official visit to Czechoslovakia early in April. Tass said Sunday. The party must find a new

candidate for the Simontown constituency by Tuesday.

He joined the ruling National Party in 1980 and the cabinet in 1982.

Pretoria Minister Killed, Suicide Suspected

United Press International

CAPE TOWN — John Wiley, the South African minister of environmental affairs and tourism, was found Sunday dead in his bed with a bullet wound in his right temple, the police said.

An police officer at the scene said it appeared that Mr. Wiley had committed suicide. A .32-caliber pistol was found beside him, and a police spokesman said that "no crime is suspected."

Sources at Parliament said that

Mr. Wiley, 60, a former attorney, had been involved in property speculation and had been trying recently to sell some of his holdings.

Mr. Wiley had been a member of the white Parliament for 21 years, representing his Simonstown constituency near Cape Town for three different political parties.

He was to have been a candidate for the National Party in parliamentary elections scheduled for May 6. The party must find a new

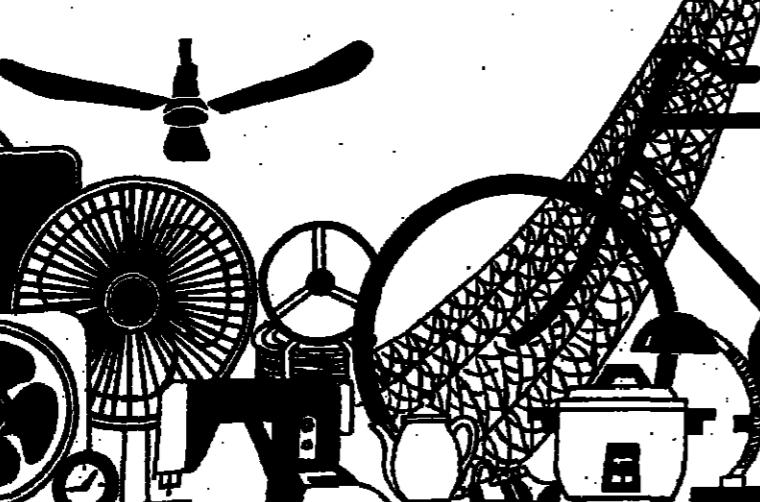
candidate for the Simontown constituency by Tuesday.

He joined the ruling National Party in 1980 and the cabinet in 1982.

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GUANGDONG

TV Preachers: Deep Divisions on Style and Theology

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — The Jim Bakker episode has brought to the surface longstanding but latent doctrinal and stylistic divisions within the closely related but sometimes fiercely competitive family of American television preachers.

The resignation of Mr. Bakker as president of the PTL Network in Fort Mill, South Carolina, after he admitted having adultery with a church secretary six years ago, has deepened a growing rift between evangelicals like Mr. Bakker, who openly espouse an affluent style of life for Christians as reward for their belief, and those like the Reverend Jimmy Swaggart of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who preach a sterner version of the Gospel and prefer an image of austerity.

Mr. Swaggart, who belongs to the same Assemblies of God denomination and holds the same Pentecostal, or charismatic, religious tenets as Mr. Bakker, brought about the PTL leader's fall from grace.

But while both may be members of the Pentecostal movement, which stresses personal spiritual experience, Mr. Swaggart and others like him have little patience with the cheerful, expect-a-miracle preaching of Mr. Bakker, whose PTL organization runs a Christian theme park.

"The Gospel is not entertainment," Mr. Swaggart told The Associated Press on Friday in a pointed reference to Mr. Bakker. "It is very sober. It has no place for amusement parks."

The television preachers involved in the Bakker episode all espouse a form of Christianity that is peculiarly American in its origins and practice. Broadly speaking, they are evangelicals who zealously seek converts and believe that salvation will be achieved through personal "rebirth" or conversion.

But beyond that, the group is deeply divided in both style and theology, and the divisions have become all the more complex and confusing, given the unlikely alliances and antipathies that have emerged since Mr. Bakker's resignation.

Mr. Swaggart, ostensibly similar theologically, has emerged as Mr. Bakker's chief foe. And oddly, from a theological viewpoint, Mr. Bakker was replaced at PTL by the Reverend Jerry Falwell, a fundamentalist from Lynchburg, Virginia, who has long shunned charismatic Pentecostalism.

But Mr. Bakker gained support from another charismatic, the Reverend Oral Roberts of Tulsa, Oklahoma. On the periphery of the dispute are the Reverend Pat Robertson of Virginia Beach, Vir-

ginia, and a more polished Pentecostalist than the others, and the Reverend Robert Schuller of Garden Grove, California, the only mainstream Protestant among the most popular television evangelists.

Charismatics hold that after the initial experience of conversion, all Christians should seek a later experience, the "baptism of the Holy Spirit," a reference to the experience of the disciples of Jesus on the Jewish feast of Shavuot, 50 days after Passover in the year Jesus was crucified. This is now marked on the seventh Sunday after Easter by the feast of Pentecost.

Charismatics stress spirituality rather than doctrine, believing in special "gifts" enumerated by the Apostle Paul, such as speaking in ecstacy, trance-produced "tongues," as well as prophecy, faith healing and miracles.

But Mr. Bakker, and Mr. Roberts as well, evolved what some have called a "health and wealth" theology, which holds that good Christians will enjoy prosperity because of their belief and makes no apologies for luxuries or instant gratification.

Their ideas followed the growth of charismatic religion among the affluent beginning in the 1960s, according to Professor Martin E. Marty, an expert of modern Christianity at the University of Chicago.

People were encouraged to give money and gain more in return,

Mr. Marty said, comparing the appeal of the television shows to that of a lottery.

Thus instant gratification, in his view, replaced self-denial. Where once religious women did not wear makeup, fancy clothes or revealing swimsuits, Mr. Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye, not only encouraged beauty contests but even marketed their own line of cosmetics.

"It largely amounts to rationalization of upward mobility," said Professor William Martin, a sociologist of religion at Rice University in Houston. "It also serves to justify the lavish life of a preacher like Mr. Bakker. God wanted it."

Many others find this Bakker gospel a little too soft when it comes to sin and forgiveness. And so theologians were unsurprised when Mr. Swaggart, whose harsh style contrasts sharply with Mr. Bakker's, emerged to expose the latter's adultery.

"On the surface they appear very similar, but they have a radically different perception of God and theology."

—Jeffrey K. Hadden,
co-author of "Prime Time Preachers."

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"On the surface they appear very similar," said Professor Jeffrey K. Hadden a co-author of "Prime Time Preachers" and a sociologist of religion at the University of Virginia. "But they have a radically different perception of God and theology."

In contrast to Mr. Bakker and Mr. Roberts, Mr. Swaggart is more apt to damn the sinner and name names.

But that PTL should have fallen into the hands of a fundamentalist like Mr. Falwell stunned scholars.

Mr. Falwell, a nondenominational Independent Baptist who considers himself stricter than Southern Baptists, comes from a rigid tradition that believes in the "inerrancy" of the Bible.

He has long been uncomfortable with speaking in "tongues" and other manifestations of Pentecostalism, and he eschews revival theatries. Mr. Marty said fundamentalists like Mr. Falwell are highly rationalistic and structured, and suspicious of the unexpected revelations of the charismatics.



Photo: McLendon/The Associated Press
The Reverend Jimmy Swaggart responding to press conference questions in Los Angeles about the Bakker episode.



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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Trade Is in Trouble

Momentous decisions being made in Washington now rock the world economy. On Friday President Reagan announced the most sweeping trade sanctions against Japan since World War II, in retaliation for alleged dumping of computer chips. Meanwhile, new and restrictive trade legislation winds its way through Congress. Unmistakably, the danger signals flash. Unquestionably, world leaders have to put free and fair trade back at the top of their agenda, and quickly.

If Mr. Reagan's facts are correct about Japanese violations of agreements on semiconductors, his response seems appropriate—as an interim step. He proposes to slap as much as 100 percent duties on key Japanese imports. No long-term solution, to be sure. But, handled with care, it should start a process of verifying exactly what went wrong on the semiconductor agreement, and fix Japanese attention on the larger problem.

It is not clear how the Reagan response will affect protectionist fever in Congress. It comes at just that point where at least some legislators are attacking the key question: Is it possible to satisfy the politics of protectionism and still preserve the benefits of free trade? Dan Rostenkowski, master of compromise and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has designed a trade bill that comes remarkably close.

The Rostenkowski plan, now approved by his committee, is a good start, but the House may still produce as bad a bill as it

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Waiting for La Prensa

Violeta Chamorro, publisher of *La Prensa* in Managua, was in Washington Friday to receive an award. She and her newspaper, which the Sandinist regime has kept from publishing since last June, deserve 10 awards. They are the underdogs in an uphill struggle, and despite great pressures and hardships they refuse to leave the field. In the literally minutes between the regime's pronouncement of a new free-press constitution and its declaration of a state of siege in January, for instance, *La Prensa* sought to publish a daily edition and was refused.

The Sandinists silenced *La Prensa* and the few remaining independent radio stations in order to consolidate their media monopoly and to deny to their democratic opposition the vital means of communication and solidarity. For the same reasons, prisoners are isolated in separate cells. *La Prensa* had been accused of violating no laws. It was denied due process. Since that time the government has allowed the owners of *La Prensa* to hold their property and to keep on a small staff but, of course, not to publish. In that way the paper is kept in a token state of formal suspension, and the Chamorro resources are drained.

Mrs. Chamorro takes no part in "the debate over armed struggle"—in the issue of support for the Nicaraguan armed resistance that is at the center of U.S. attention.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Relic in Paraguay

When Clyde Taylor, U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, protests the barbarities of South America's oldest dictatorship and defends its beleaguered democrats, he faithfully expresses the best values and the most sensible interests of the American people.

General Alfredo Stroessner, the Paraguayan strongman, would deny all that, and more. He is enraged by Ambassador Taylor's forthright protest against censorship, his meetings with opposition figures and his calls for transition to democracy. The general's loyalists have threatened to burn down the U.S. Embassy. They recently staged a tear gas attack on a reception given in Mr. Taylor's honor. These are affronts to decency, to the United States and to the laws governing the treatment of diplomats.

Ambassador Taylor's performance puts him on the diplomatic honor roll, along with career Foreign Service colleagues like Harry Barnes in Chile, Deane Hinton in Pakistan and Stephen Bosworth, now departing the Philippines. All have combined courage with effective diplomacy in delicate assignments. Their performance has helped guide the United States toward wise and

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment**Put British Interests First**

We are now paying the price of our own foolishness. We have refused to face facts and have persisted in burdening our industry with an overvalued exchange rate, high interest rates and domestic deflation. As a consequence, we have handed to the Japanese a major share of our markets both at home and abroad. We have then compounded this error by insisting on our faith in free trade. It is little wonder, in the light of this self-delusion and incompetence, that the Japanese now regard our political leaders with almost open contempt.

The Japanese still have a huge margin of competitiveness, based on the very low unit costs they are able to achieve by selling mass-produced manufactured goods to the world. It is on the basis of this manufacturing success that they have achieved a per capita income more than twice as high as ours. What is now required is a long-term strategy to redress the competitive imbalance.

—Bryan Gould, the Labor Party's election campaign coordinator and a member of Parliament, writing in *The Sunday Times* (London).**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

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**The Stalinist Damage to Be Undone Is Enormous**

By William Pfaff

LENINGRAD — This is a middle-class city deprived of a middle class. The Italianate 18th century houses and shops that line the streets which parallel the Neva River and the city's canals are shoddy and dirty, unmaintained, while the monuments of imperial Russia — Winter Palace and Hermitage, Peter the Great's Admiralty, the Orthodox cathedrals of the old regime — have been aggressively restored by the Communist authorities to what surely is a more gold-leaved and vulgar splendor than they possessed before.

Why? Some say it is to gratify the pride of Russians in their national past. Some might think it is to intimidate the people with evidence of what it was that the revolution overthrew. Possibly it is both. This is a time of confusion for Russians. Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost* adds to a dangerous confusion.

Scarley 300 kilometers from here is Helsinki. Finland also underwent terrible ordeals. World War II, and after the war the Finns had to pay huge reparations to the Soviet Union.

Today Helsinki is a bustling, efficient, European city in a prosperous welfare state. Leningrad resembles a Third World capital. Its great buildings are irrelevant monuments, left behind from a colonial age that no one now alive can remember.

Should such a contrast exist between two places with connected histories and much the same resources and population? The difference

never has been able to meet the agricultural needs of the country, which before had been a food exporter.

With the aristocracy, the propertied middle class and the independent peasantry destroyed, Stalin turned on the intelligentsia, both the liberal ones and the revolutionary intellectuals who had supported the revolution and dominated the Bolshevik Party in its early years. In the great purges of the 1930s and 1940s he murdered them.

One is tempted to say he murdered them all. The 1936-1938 purge alone claimed some seven to eight million victims, half of them killed, including a third of the membership of the Soviet Communist Party, six out of 13 members of the Politburo, a third of the membership of the Supreme Soviet. 1,100 out of 1,966 delegates to the 1934 party congress, three of the Red Army's five marshals, 13 out of 15 army commanders, etc.

The result was a nation in which intelligence had been mercilessly suppressed, sophistication hunted down, independent judgment made a penal offense. Stalin was succeeded by inadequate and terrorized men who had made careers in his shadow.

The best was Nikita Khrushchev, an uneducated man of peasant origin who possessed the moral equilibrium to reveal what had gone on under Stalin, and to take the first steps toward lifting the legacy of horror.

He was found too original by the dim and frightened men who still dominated the party, and he was removed.

The significance of *glasnost* under

Mikhail Gorbachev is that a new intelligentsia has finally come to power, a bureaucratic and bourgeois one which has grown up since Stalin's time, aware of the outer world and its standards. It is able to make comparisons with other systems, and serious enough to draw pragmatic conclusions. It is amply aware that the Soviet Union, relative to the United States, Japan and Western Europe, is a nation in decline.

It is an intelligentsia in rebellion against lies — the aggressive but pathetic lies that Soviet leaders have been telling for 70 years. One of the projects now under way is a new rewriting of Soviet history; the ambition is to eliminate lies.

To stop the lies is an immense undertaking. Russian history is full of grand ambitions eventually aborted.

sense weakened its intellectual capacity to respond to reality.

The Bolshevik revolution destroyed or sent into exile the country's hereditary elite and a major part of the entrepreneurial upper middle class. The surviving middle class was deprived of property and position.

Next, the independent peasantry was destroyed by the artificially created famine of 1929-1933, meant to force the peasants onto collective farms. The economic intention was to transfer resources and labor to heavy industry. Something like five and a half million people were killed or deliberately starved to death. The practical outcome was the destruction of efficient farming in the Soviet Union. The collectivized farm system

was never able to meet the agricultural needs of the country, which before had been a food exporter.

The speaker's favored solution is (a) to accept Mr. Reagan's inflated revenue estimates knowing full well that the real fall short; (b) to cut \$18 billion, half in domestic social and half in military spending, from the fiscal 1988 budget; (c) to find \$18 billion in new revenues.

That would trim the deficit to about \$111 billion, on paper at least, and near enough to the Gramm-Rudman target to satisfy legality. But even this course will not be easy. Aside from the tax issue, the administration will resist a cut of that size in the Pentagon budget. And a reduction of \$10.5 billion would need to be made in domestic spending, to allow room for about \$1.5 billion in "initiatives" like welfare reform.

What are the alternatives?

• The Democrats could accept Mr. Reagan's budget, but that would mean an impossible \$30 billion in spending cuts and \$6.5 billion in "user fees" and spending cuts that no one believes can be made. This spurious document does project, however, a fiscal 1988 deficit of about \$10.8 billion — the legal limit set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law passed by a panicky Congress with the support of Jim Wright.

The president's budget has put the Democrats under pressure to produce their own budget, with a deficit of about the same size. They say it cannot be done honestly without cuts in essential government services that congressional constituencies would never accept; or without tax increases to produce additional revenues; or without a combination of spending reductions and new taxes.

Complicating the matter is Mr. Reagan's adamant stand against new taxes, except for the subterfuges he has himself proposed. Jim Wright's problem, and that of other Democratic leaders in the House and Senate, is that they must either risk Mr. Reagan's denunciation and veto of a tax increase, or labor under his potent charges that their failure to meet the arbitrary Gramm-Rudman deficit target confirms them as

this nor the better of the resulting political argument with the president and his party.

• They could repeal Gramm-Rudman and go on the offensive by initiating a big public works program to reduce unemployment massively. This would initially increase the deficit but ultimately reduce it by about \$30 billion a year for each percentage point cut from the unemployment rate.

Mr. Wright, not personally unsympathetic to this idea, throws up his hands at the prospect of getting it through a deficit-conscious Congress, past Mr. Reagan's veto and across to the public. The speaker's view is that no program costing big money is politically possible until the deficit has been substantially reduced — and he believes that is what Mr. Reagan has had in mind all along.

So Mr. Wright will continue to push for a new tax, in the somewhat forlorn hope that a weakened president can be pressured into supporting it. Mr. Reagan did limit his opposition at his recent news conference to a "tax-rate" increase, which suggests that he might accept a new gasoline tax or an oil import fee — particularly if it had the support of Howard Baker, now the president's senior adviser. Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the Ways and Means Committee also favors that approach.

But if Mr. Reagan will not be pressured, he will veto a Democratic tax increase, his party will get a new opportunity to shout "Tax and spend!" and next year's Democratic presidential nominee will have a problem bigger than Jim Wright's.

The New York Times.

Democrats and Taxes: The Speaker Has a Problem

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Speaker Jim Wright, among other Democrats, has been chastised for a "political death wish" — wanting to raise taxes to reduce the federal deficit. But Congressman Wright recently insisted over lunch that there is a problem that only a tax increase can ease.

President Reagan has sent Congress his annual dishonest budget, as usual featuring inflated revenue estimates, new taxes disguised as "user fees" and spending cuts that no one believes can be made. This spurious document does project, however, a fiscal 1988 deficit of about \$10.8 billion — the legal limit set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law passed by a panicky Congress with the support of Jim Wright.

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NATO: United They Stand on a Splintered Pedestal

By Giles Merritt

RUSSELS — The trans-Atlantic Rift in NATO goes a good deal deeper than we think. The tensions now being created by the superpowers' "zero option" negotiations over the Europeans' heads on scrapping Euro-missiles, and by European ambitions for a defense policy forum parallel to NATO from which America would be excluded, are serious. But they are only the symptoms of a malaise that NATO has been incubating for years.

The decoupling of American and European defense policies is in some ways already far advanced. In strate-

tic terms — security of the Gulf oil supply routes, for instance — NATO will remain

Aquino Gives Backing to Vigilante Organization

The Associated Press

DAVAO, Philippines — President Corazon C. Aquino, blaming both leftist and rightist extremists for continued political instability, endorsed Sunday a vigilante group as an example of "people power" fighting Communist insurgents.

Mrs. Aquino made her remarks in Davao and Zamboanga, two major metropolitan centers on Mindanao Island, where she was campaigning for her 24 Senate candidates. The election is scheduled for May.

In other developments, the Philippine military remained on full alert against rebel attacks on Sunday, which was the 18th anniversary of the founding of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party.

No attacks were reported, on Sunday. But the Philippines News Agency said 12 persons, including five rebels, were killed in separate clashes Saturday in the provinces of Isabela and Pampanga.

Mrs. Aquino told a crowd of 5,000 people in Davao that she was pleased that local officials relied on "people power" to take care of the citizen without the use of arms."

Her remarks referred to the formation this month of an anti-Communist vigilante group, the United Front for Peace, or NAKASAKA, which operates in nearby Davao del Sur province.

"I believe we must be united to protect our citizens against the left and the right," she said.

Military officials say the group's members are not issued weapons, but they man checkpoints and conduct patrols to seek out rebels. The military, however, has armed another group, Alsa Mara, which operates in Davao.

Some Philippine journalists and human rights groups have criticized such groups as a potential source of human rights violations.

Earlier Sunday, Mrs. Aquino urged a crowd of about 30,000 in Zamboanga to vote for her Senate candidates to restore the country's stability.



Deputy Prime Minister Yao Yili speaking to reporters.

Chinese Aides Say Zhao Will Give Up One Post

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BELING — Zhao Ziyang will remain both prime minister and acting Communist Party leader only until a party congress convenes in September, according to Chinese officials.

They said Saturday that the congress, the 13th such party gathering, would announce the future composition of the leadership as well as a separation of powers between party and government.

These prospects were announced at an unusual news conference held by three deputy prime ministers, Li Peng, Yao Yili and Tian Jiyun.

Mr. Yao, speaking two days after signing an agreement with Portugal on the return of Macao to Chinese sovereignty in 1999, said China would not rule out the use of force to retake Taiwan.

"We have not eliminated the possibility that it will be taken with nonpeaceful means," he said.

The deputy prime ministers spent two hours answering questions from Chinese and Western journalists covering the current session of the National People's Con-

gress, the nominal legislature. The topics ranged from the dismissal of Hu Yaobang as party leader to the campaign against Western ideas.

"The major faults and errors committed by Hu Yaobang were that he was weak and ineffective in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization," Mr. Yao said.

Mr. Yao said that Mr. Hu had been making mistakes throughout his career, but that these had not been a factor in his removal.

Stressing that Mr. Zhao would not head both the government and the party indefinitely, Mr. Yao said, "This question can be settled at the 13th party congress."

It was the first time that the leadership has said that Mr. Zhao will eventually give up one of the two jobs he now holds. Mr. Zhao became acting general secretary of the Communist Party in January after the removal of Mr. Hu.

Deputy Prime Minister Li said there would be a compulsory system of sending students to the countryside or factories because they "are divorced from practical experience."

"We will strengthen political and ideological work," he added.

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"We will strengthen political and ideological work," he added.

Law Minister Quits, Assails Gandhi Role

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top Indian Cabinet minister has resigned, saying "it is unacceptable" by the Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had led to the party's crushing defeat in elections in the Marxist-controlled state of West Bengal last week.

"We allowed ourselves to be duped by self-deception and covered our eyes with blinkers," the official, Ashoke K. Sen, the minister of law and justice, said Friday. "We were not prepared to face the reality of the damage which was coming imperceptibly but steadily to overwhelm us."

Mr. Sen did not directly criticize the prime minister in his statement in Calcutta and said he wished to bear "at least some responsibility for this inglorious defeat." But he charged that senior leaders like himself had been ignored in the election campaign. That complaint has been made before against Mr. Gandhi.

The Congress (I) Party was also defeated in Kerala state in the south but won in Kashmir, where it was allied with a powerful regional party.

The party, which has a huge majority in the national Parliament, has lost to leftists in West Bengal in three consecutive elections. But the rout in the election Monday was the worst: the party won only 40 seats. It won 52 in the previous election.

Mr. Gandhi has said the defeat do not reflect any lessening of his popularity, and he told Congress Party members of parliament on Wednesday, "The results should not dishearten us."

U.S. Will Detail How South Africa Gets Israeli, West European Arms

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will report to Congress this week that South Africa has been receiving weapons from Israel and several of the United States' West European allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in defiance of a United Nations embargo.

Administration sources said the report, which was mandated by Congress as part of U.S. sanctions against South Africa, will name France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland as providing arms to Pretoria. All except Switzerland are NATO members.

It has been an open secret for years that South Africa has purchased weapons and military-related equipment from West European nations. However, unlike the situation involving Israel, where governmental ownership of the Israeli arms industry has meant a government-to-government relationship, South Africa's private dealers have been with private manufacturers or dealers.

In some cases, the deals have been acknowledged by West European governments. More often, though, they have been conducted through a network of dummy corporations and sales to third-party agents that have allowed these governments to deny knowledge of sales to South Africa or to contend that they were done in contravention of official efforts to enforce the United Nations embargo of 1977.

For these reasons, the sources said, the West European transactions will not have the same potential for causing tension with Washington as will the report's finding that successive Israeli governments actively condoned and sought an

Bomb Kills 8 Near a Hotel Syrians Use In Beirut

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Eight people were killed and 10 were wounded Saturday in a car bombing in West Beirut. It was the worst incident of its kind since Syrian troops were deployed here five weeks ago.

The explosion in a seaside quarter, Ramlet al Baida, shattered windows of neighboring buildings and set several parked cars ablaze.

The bomb exploded not far from a hotel that serves as headquarters for Syrian officers. A Syrian military spokesman said no Syrian soldiers were among the casualties.

There has been a wave of dynamite blasts in West Beirut since 7,000 Syrian troops were deployed here Feb. 22.

It is not clear who is behind the violence, but it is evidently intended to disrupt the security plan in the Moslem part of the Lebanese capital.

Justice Minister Nabih Berri, a Shi'ite Moslem leader whose Amal movement supports the Syrian rule, warned Saturday that security in all of Lebanon would worsen if the measures in West Beirut collapse.

■ 5 Killed at Camp

Shi'ite Moslem forces around a refugee camp in south Beirut opened fire Sunday on refugees demonstrating for the end of a five-month siege and killed five women, United Press International reported, quoting a Palestinian spokesman.

But a statement by Amal, which surrounds the camp along with troops from the army's mainly Shi'ite Moslem 6th Brigade, said Amal fighters beat back an infiltration attempt by Palestinian guerrillas.

■ Ambush in South

The Israeli Army said Sunday that guerrillas ambushed an army patrol in southern Lebanon and that three guerrillas were killed and three Israeli soldiers wounded in a firefight, The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

The army spokesman said that the clash occurred Saturday evening near the village of Yatir.

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Hussein Sets Condition for a Visit to U.S.

By Samira Kawar
Washington Post Service

JORDAN — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Washington soon at the invitation of the Reagan administration if progress can be achieved on holding an international Middle East peace conference, a senior Jordanian official disclosed Sunday.

The prime minister, Zaid al-Rifi, and the foreign minister, Taher al-Masri, will go to Washington on April 5 to assess whether progress toward such a conference could be expected during a visit by the king, the official said.

Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt were invited by the administration to visit Washington in March, but both declined.

"King Hussein is not interested in visiting Washington simply so that the Americans can point to a strong, moderate Arab leader's visit to prove that U.S. credibility with the Arabs has not been damaged by the Iran arms sales," said the official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

On previous visits to Washington, Hussein's talks with U.S. officials centered on requests for U.S. arms, U.S. aid to Jordan, and ways of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, the official said.

He said that because the administration, under pressure from Congress, has repeatedly turned down Jordanian requests for arms, Hus-

sein would not make further requests of that nature.

■ More Active U.S. Policy

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration is trying to restore its damaged credibility with moderate Arab states by adopting a more active diplomacy, according to a senior official.

Support for an international conference on the Middle East and other "adjustments" have evolved from an administration policy review in which President Ronald Reagan was involved, said the official, who asked not to be named.

The changes include an attempt to moderate public statements about the eight American hostages being held in Lebanon, as well as playing down the importance of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, as a serious menace, the official said Friday.

In addition, the official said, administration officials believe there is no hope now for serious dialogue with Iran and want to reinvigorate the effort to stem the covert flow of arms from Western countries to Tehran. The secret sales of U.S. arms to the Iranian government had set back U.S. relations with moderate Arab states.

The official said that the need for more active diplomacy had been recognized after a series of inter-agency meetings beginning in early February. He said that in addition

to Mr. Reagan, the meetings at times included Secretary of State George P. Shultz; the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci; and the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr.

"If the government of Israel establishes diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and wants the Soviet Union to participate in an international conference," the official said, "I'm sure the United States would have no objections."

Until recently, Mr. Shultz had expressed strong reservations about Soviet participation in such a conference.

The official said that "a number of ships" had been added to the

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JAPAN: Reactions to Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)
another former State Department official said.

"It might get contagious," he said, "so there are strong incentives for them to avoid it."

The U.S. announcement of the tariffs was greeted with anger in Japan and satisfaction in the United States.

In a strongly worded protest, Japan called on the Mr. Reagan to reverse his decision. Although government officials publicly denied that they would retaliate, one senior official was quoted as saying that Japan would consider sanctions of its own against American products.

Japan's minister of international

trade and industry, Hajime Tamura, said the action was "most regrettable" and called for emergency talks with the United States.

If the tariffs were imposed, he said, Japan would "take appropriate measures, including those in pursuance of the GATT."

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan could protest the U.S. decision as violating the rules prohibiting members from unilaterally imposing discriminatory tariffs without the approval of the country affected.

Mr. Tamura also said Japan would consider canceling the semiconductor agreement that is at the heart of the current dispute.

Mr. Tamura argued that Japan had done everything it could to uphold the agreement, noting that it had asked Japanese companies to cut production. The cut was sought to force prices up and curb supplies to a "gray market" in which semiconductors are still being dumped, or sold at prices below the prices stipulated by the accord.

Japanese chip makers also reacted angrily to the announcement, saying that it was incorrect to allege that they had failed to live up to the agreement.

Shoichi Saba, head of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, said it was "premature and even irrational" to attempt an assessment of the impact of the agreement and our efforts to comply with it only six months after concluding the agreement."

In the United States, the announcement won a warm reception from some congressmen.

Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California and chief sponsor of a Senate resolution calling for retaliation against Japan on Friday, Mr. Reagan may have harmed not only Japanese exporters but also his close ally, Mr. Nakasone.

Political analysts and foreign diplomats say that the president's action could have the unintended effect of undercutting Mr. Nakasone, who was already mired in his deepest political crisis since taking office four and a half years ago.

The prime minister had cultivated a reputation as a master craftsman of foreign policy. In particular, he had emphasized his warm relationship with Mr. Reagan. To have the president impose trade sanctions may raise questions among Japanese about Mr. Nakasone's effectiveness, several analysts said.

"There's no question this would hurt any prime minister," a diplomat said.

TAPE: Sounds So Good

(Continued from Page 1)
right to the newest and most advanced machines possible.

"To refrain from production due to objections about software — that would be technological regression," said Akira Nagano, a spokesman for Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., maker of Panasonic, National and Technics brands of home electronic equipment.

The dispute is rooted in a long-standing rivalry: Japan's primacy in electronics hardware, such as DAT, versus the superiority of the United States and Western Europe in software, such as records and tapes.

What worries U.S. companies is the use of the Japanese hardware to pirate the American software.

Conventional "analog" sound recording is essentially a refinement of the mechanical process invented by Edison a century ago. Sound waves are physically mirrored in the recording medium as grooves on a record or magnetic patterns on a tape — and then turned back into sound by the player. The sound invariably includes noise from imperfections in the tape or record surface and even the finest machines cannot reproduce the full range of sounds.

Digital equipment works by "sampling" a sound more than 40,000 times per second. The recorder assigns a number to each fragment of sound and the resulting stream of numbers is put on a tape or disc. The numbers are read and reconstructed into sound at the other end. There is no record surface to wear.

Prices are high at present — about \$1,200 per unit — and sales probably only number in the thousands. But the companies predict prices will drop quickly as they did with compact disc players after they were introduced in 1982. Prices for compact disc players started at \$1,000 and up but quickly plunged to about \$200.



SUKARNO POPULARITY REVIVED — Supporters of the Indonesian Democratic Party wave images of former President Sukarno, the country's first president who died in near disgrace in 1970, at a campaign rally on

Sunday. The party, whose main faction was founded more than 50 years ago by Mr. Sukarno, is embracing the former president in hopes of increasing its share of the vote in the general elections scheduled for April 23.

MARINES: Charges Against Moscow Guards Widened

(Continued from Page 1)
proceedings. Espionage charges, if prosecuted in the federal court system, carry a maximum sentence of life in prison. Because the cases are being handled in the military justice system, the charge of espionage carries a death penalty.

The Marine Corps said that Sergeant Lonetree conspired with Violette Senna, a Soviet employee of the embassy, to persuade her to admit that she seduced the sergeant and recruited him as a spy.

According to the charges, Sergeant Lonetree then worked with two Soviet agents, identified in the charges as Aleksey V. Yefimov, or Uncle Sasha, and Yuri V. Lysov, or George.

According to the Marine Corps, Corporal Bracy was paid \$1,000 by Sergeant Lonetree.

Administration officials said they were particularly concerned about the reported breach because the Moscow embassy was used as the command post for some of the Central Intelligence Agency's most closely guarded intelligence gathering operations.

The Marine Corps charge that Sergeant Lonetree collaborated with the second marine, Corporal Arnold Bracy, in escorting Soviet agents through the compound.

The two men later lied to their superior officers about what had been said off air in the communication processing unit, which handles the coded transmission of the embassy's most sensitive messages, according to the Marine Corps.

Two persons familiar with the case said the allegations about the Soviet agents in the U.S. Embassy were based on detailed admissions by Corporal Bracy. They said he had since recanted his confession, saying investigators had given him an elaborate false story to tell so they could build a case against Sergeant Lonetree.

The guards are being held in military custody in Quantico, Virginia. Sergeant Lonetree was arrested in December and brought back to the United States, where he was charged with espionage and related counts. Corporal Bracy was arrested Tuesday at the marine base in Twentynine Palms, California.

They are awaiting decisions

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CHIRAC: An Appeal to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
had driven a Libyan invasion force from its last remaining stronghold at Faya-Largeau.

"I predicted this outcome to Shultz when I saw him a few months ago and asked that the United States not interfere with French policy in Chad," Mr. Chirac said, referring to the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

Washington and Paris tangled bitterly in April over the refusal of Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac to grant American bombers overflight rights for a U.S. strike against Libya that failed to dislodge the Libya leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi. With the United States agreeing to take a low profile in Chad, the two nations cooperated in backing Chad's gradual encirclement and defeat of the Libyans.

But it is on Europe that Mr. Chirac is likely to have the most to say in his meetings with President Reagan. Vice President George Bush, Mr. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other officials.

"He will be the first European leader to see Mr. Reagan since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, agreed last month to a U.S. proposal to eliminate Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles from Europe in return for the Soviet withdrawal of its SS-20 rockets targeted on North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.

"The modalities of an agreement on short-range missiles must be defined at the same time that the elimination of medium-range missiles is under consideration," Mr. Chirac said. He said he plans to emphasize to Mr. Reagan that France and Britain would like to see basic principles governing the reduction of Soviet short-range systems written into a Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range rockets.

Moscow has refused to give such a commitment as a treaty obligation in Geneva.

Mr. Chirac listed as one of his goals in Washington "finding out if American leaders think there is a true evolution of Mr. Gorbachev."

"I am not questioning his motives," Mr. Chirac said, "but I am prudent."

Mr. Chirac, who will travel to Moscow in May, listed Afghanistan, liberation of political prisoners and Jewish emigration as the principal areas where "Mr. Gorbachev's gestures have to be confirmed."

Trade and the "threat of growing protectionist sentiment" in the U.S. Congress and in public opinion are the topics with the greatest potential for conflict on the agenda, Mr. Chirac's remarks suggest.

The Soviets have indicated their initial approval of provisions for a new chemical weapons accord proposed by Britain, with U.S. objections, at the talks in Geneva, and there is some speculation that agreement may come this week.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, will arrive here for talks two weeks after Mrs. Thatcher leaves. His arrival will diminish the importance of her trip as the first Western leader to meet here with Mr. Gorbachev since his unsuccessful sessions with President Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

It will be at Mr. Shultz's meeting, British officials acknowledge, that the next steps toward an agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe will be discussed.

To Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Reagan's brief agreement in Iceland on eliminating all strategic nuclear weapons in Europe was a catastrophe that was narrowly averted, according to well-placed sources in London. She seems determined this time to have her say before an accord is reached.

Another priority on Mrs. Thatcher's agenda is Europe's own nuclear weapons, specifically, the independent strategic forces of Britain and France.

Until recently, the Soviets had dropped their demand that these weapons be included with U.S. ballistic missiles in any agreement on limiting these long-range forces.

As the Soviets have moved closer to an agreement on medium-range missiles, however, they have hinted they may reinstate the demand, possibly as a condition of agreement on short-range missiles.

The two leaders held a joint press conference after more than four hours of private talks in the Louvre Valley chateau of Chambord on defense issues and on U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks.

Healey Says Reagan Was Confused'

The Associated Press

LONDON. — The opposition Labor Party said Sunday that President Ronald Reagan was confused during a meeting Friday with party officials at the White House, incapable of responding and mistaking the deputy opposition leader, Denis Healey, for the British ambassador.

Mr. Healey also accused the White House of distorting the talks with President Reagan in order to help the Conservative Party prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, get re-elected.

"What does seem to be the case is that some of President Reagan's advisers thought it would be a good idea to try and help Mrs. Thatcher in her election battle by being unkind to the Labor Party," Mr. Healey said on television.

Mr. Healey, who accompanied the Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock to the White House meeting, said earlier in London that Mr. Reagan did not understand Labor's defense policy.

"He was not capable of making a response," Mr. Healey said. "He just nodded his head."

Mr. Healey said Mr. Reagan also greeted him with the words, "Nice to see you again, Mr. Ambassador," while the British ambassador, Sir Anthony Acland, stood by.

Mr. Healey said the account of the meeting by the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, was "completely misleading."

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan told Mr. Kinnock that Labor's anti-nuclear policy "would have a strong effect on NATO and East-West relations and would undercut our negotiating position."

Mr. Healey said: "President Reagan never said that. The only person who made that allegation was Martin Fitzwater, and he was not at the meeting. President Reagan had been very badly briefed by his advisers. He appeared to think we were in favor of throwing away all our weapons, nuclear and conventional, which of course is nonsense."

U.S. Arms Offer On Europe Called Bluff by Soviet

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW. — The United States does not want to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and its long-standing support for a "zero-option" accord has been a "bluff" from the start, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

All indications show that the zero option proposed by the U.S. government was from the start a bluff, Pravda said, three days after the adjournment of U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

Soviet negotiators have accused the United States of wanting to prevent an accord on dismantling intermediate-range nuclear forces, based on recent Soviet proposals, by wanting to link an agreement to short-range missiles.

The paper said the United States had used a "tactic" of voicing a "rather favorable" response to the Soviet proposals, only to "gain the time needed to regroup its forces."

Pravda criticized demands by some U.S. military officials that Washington convert "practically all" its 108 Pershing-2 medium-range missiles into short-range missiles and continue to deploy them in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

ESCAPES & GUIDES	ESCAPES & GUIDES	ESCAPES & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL		
ESCORT SERVICE		
USA & WORLDWIDE		
Head office in New York 330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA		
212-765-7896		
212-765-7754		
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED		
Private Memberships Available		
LONDON		
Portman Escort Agency		
67 Chiltern Street, London W1		
Tel: 081 372/4 or 486 1158		
All major credit cards accepted		
Varies by country		
\$ 0.89		
REGENCY NY		
WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE		
212-338-8027 or 753-1864		
CAROLINA ESCORT SERVICE		
Carolina Escort Service, Tel: 01252/1674		
MAYFAIR CLUB		
ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm 102-422-1254		

Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277.

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

March 26

Dollar Straights

Australia

Issuer	Con Mat Price	Yld Mat	Sed Mat	Trav
Aust Com Stk	107.60	11.0%	7.18	+25
Aust Com Stk	107.60	11.0%	7.25	+25
Australia	111.00	11.0%	8.14	+27
Australia	111.00	11.0%	8.14	+27

American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

March 27

Cotton & price

Calls

Puts

Option & price

Calls

Puts

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Deville

	Amount (millions)	Maturity Date	Coupon %	Price and week	Terms
BOND-COUPON					
NONCALLABLE					
Banco de Sicilia Int'l.	\$ 30	1992	zero	70.40	— Yield 7.66%. Noncallable. Proceeds \$20.0 million. Fees 1%.
Credit National	\$100	1992	7%	99.83	Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Chrysler Financial	\$ 50	1992	9%	101%	99.58 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Deutsche Permanent Building Society	\$ 50	1992	9%	100%	98.38 Noncallable. 20% due on subscription and balance in Oct. Fees 1%.
Woolwich & Equitable Building Society	\$ 50	1992	9%	101%	99.33 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Copenhagen Telephone	Fr 600	2002	9	101%	99.25 Redeemable and callable at par in 1992 and 1997 when new terms may be set. Fees 1%.
Denmark	DK 200	1989	zero	82%	— Noncallable. Proceeds 162 million kroner. Fees 1%.
Denmark	DK 200	1990	zero	73%	— Noncallable. Proceeds 145.7 million kroner. Fees 1%.
Spanish Export Credit	DK 450	1989	11	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 1%. Issued in 3 tranches of 150 million each, with maturities of 2, 3 and 4 years.
Switzerland	ECU 145	1997	7%	101%	99.38 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Schweiz	ECU 125	1997	7%	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Communis Urbane de Montreal	CS 75	1997	8%	101%	99.00 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Montreal Trustco	CS 100	1992	8%	101	98.88 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Credit Lyonnais	Aus\$ 40	1990	14%	101%	99.75 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
IBM Australia Credit	Aus\$ 75	1990	14%	101%	99.38 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Hansebank	Aus\$ 75	1992	zero	52%	51.25 Yield 13.5%. Noncallable. Proceeds Aus\$39 million. Fees 1%.
Landesbank Pfalz Finance	Aus\$ 100	1992	zero	53%	52.00 Yield 13.33%. Noncallable. Proceeds Aus\$52.8 million. Fees 1%.
Nordic Investment Bank	Aus\$ 100	1992	zero	53%	52.00 Yield 13.33%. Noncallable. Proceeds Aus\$52.8 million. Fees 1%.
Schleswig Holstein Landesbank Finance	Aus\$ 30	1990	14%	101%	100.58 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Austrian Public Finance	Aus\$ 46	1992	14%	101%	99.88 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Wall Disney	Aus\$ 75	1990	14%	101%	99.88 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
American Express Overseas Credit	NZ\$ 50	1990	18	101%	99.38 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Swedish Export Credit	NZ\$ 75	1989	19	101%	99.25 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Aero Capital	Y 10,000	1992	4%	102%	100.25 Redeemable and callable at par in 1990. Fees 1%.
ASLX-CGCR Finance	Y 10,000	1994	5%	101%	— Noncallable. Redemption amount of maturity will be linked to the U.S. dollar/yen exchange rate. Fees 2%.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Y 15,000	1992	8	101%	100.75 Payable and redeemable in Australian dollars. Redemption of maturity will be at a rate of 83.91 yen per dollar. Fees 1%. Denominations 5 million yen.
Finland Export Credit	Y 20,000	1992	4%	102%	100.75 Redeemable and callable at par in 1990. Fees 1%.
Kyushu Electric Power	Y 20,000	1994	4%	101%	99.88 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Norway	N 60,000	1992	4%	101%	99.63 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Y 10,000	1992	4%	101%	99.38 Noncallable. Fees 1%.
Societe Generale	Y 15,000	1992	4%	102	100.13 Coupon will be 71% in the last year. Callable in 1991. Fees 1%. Denominations 10 million yen.
EQUITY-UNLINKED					
American Can	\$ 175	2002	5%	100	100.00 Callable at 103.85 in 1990. Convertible at \$65% per share, a 27.6% premium. Fees 2%.
Chiyoda Fire & Marine Insurance	\$ 70	1992	open	100	116.25 Coupon indicated at 29%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 29% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set April 1.
Enserch	\$ 100	2002	6%	100	100.00 Convertible at \$27 per share, a 21.6% premium. Fees 2%.
Home Shopping Network	\$ 100	2002	5%	100	98.75 Selling fund to start in 1995. Convertible at \$25.80 per share, a 20% premium. Fees 2%.
Kelloggs Express Railway	\$ 100	1992	open	100	109.00 Coupon indicated at 29%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 29% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set April 1.
Keppe	\$ 60	1997	open	100	99.75 Coupon indicated at 4 to 4%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set April 2.
LSI Logic	\$ 125	2002	6%	100	100.00 Callable at 104.95 in 1990. Convertible at \$20 per share, a 26% premium. Fees 2%.
Speculator Int'l	DM 200	1992	2	100	101.00 Noncallable. Each bond with four 3-month warrants each exercisable into one buyer participation certificate of \$43 Swiss francs. Upon exercise of warrants, holders will receive 2 additional 35-year warrants, exercisable into a total of 8 BPCs or 579 francs each. Fees 2%.
DRG	\$ 40	2002	6%	100	— Convertible at 492 cents per share. Fees 2%.
Bell Group Finance	Aus\$ 175	1997	10	100	— Convertible at an expected 20 to 25% premium. Fees 2%. Terms to be set April 3.
WARRANTS					
Boehringer	0.10	12 mos	—	\$15	— Each warrant is exercisable at par into a Aus\$1,000 note of 14.6% bonds due 1992. Fees 3%.
Overseas Finance	0.05	1989	—	\$47%	— Call warrants give the right to buy \$500 with Deutsche marks or yen, at fixed exchange rates of 1.825 marks or 149.50 yen per dollar.

GARCIA: Friends in Mexico

(Continued from first finance page)
half its export income to creditors in 1986 and suffered a 4 percent economic decline, critics noted.

"We don't want to export a model for dealing with the debt," Mr. Garcia said here. But Brazil's re-

cent payments suspension, he said, "confirmed that no country can grow and provide for its people's welfare and at the same time pay its debts under present terms."

"If we stop paying commercial banks, no banker is going to go without schoolbooks or medical care or food or work," he said.

Mr. Garcia barnstormed through the capital like a political campaigner.

Some observers said they rarely had seen a politician draw such an enthusiastic response. A telegenic performer, Mr. Garcia, 37, offered a sharp contrast to the sober demeanor of most senior Mexican politicians.

He also played expertly on national pride, declaring that his debt policy was "inspired" by Mexico's 1910 Revolution. The assertion was perhaps not appreciated by President Miguel de la Madrid, whose commitment to full debt payment was in long-term, low-interest loans.

"Considering the national economic strength of China and the scale of its imports and exports," he said, "this level of foreign debt can be sustained by China now and has not developed to a dangerous point."

Mr. Garcia's message seemed to tickle officials who worked on Mexico's new debt pact, which is predicated on technological modernization and features the biggest loans and best payment terms ever granted to a Third World country.

"Mexico prefers negotiation to confrontation," the budget and planning minister, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, said as Mr. Garcia began his visit.

CHIPS: Dumping' Slows

(Continued from first finance page)
The exact cost depends on the manufacturer's volume.

The private exporters buy in Japan because its agreement last July to stop the so-called dumping of chips does not forbid sales below cost there, and chip prices in Tokyo are lower than anywhere else. Companies may be willing to sell below cost to reduce inventories, to maintain relationships with customers or to expand their market share.

There seems to be only one proven case of a Japanese manufacturer directly selling chips abroad at less than the cost of production, but Japanese officials acknowledge that Japan's pledge not to dump chips in the United States and third-country markets does cover costs by intermediaries.

Because of such sales, a Japanese firm's Hong Kong office may ask full price for its chips, while local brokers who bought them cheaply in Tokyo offer them for less.

DELTA: A Smooth Merger Takeoff

(Continued from first finance page)
forces with competitors, Delta was confronted with two choices: Even before the Delta-Western merger was agreed upon in September, it had its eye on Salt Lake City, where Western had its major hub. To penetrate the West, Delta could either buy a lot of additional aircraft and expand its own route system or it could take over another airline that already had a major presence in that part of the country. Western fit the bill.

"We look at the merger as filling a void in our pattern of service," said Ronald W. Allen, Delta's president and chief operating officer.

"You couldn't really go out and design it much better than that already had a major presence in that part of the country. Western fit the bill.

The new combined airline will be a force to contend with. In terms of revenue passenger miles — one passenger carrying for one mile — it will be fourth-largest of the new megacarriers, behind only Texas Air Corp. — which owns Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines — and United Airlines and American Airlines.

It will carry 152 million passengers annually to 153 destinations. Its daily departures will number more than 2,180, its fleet will consist of more than 360 jets and it will have 48,000 employees.

The merging of the two airlines will link Delta's three hubs — Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth and Cincinnati — with Western's two hubs in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Los Angeles. This will enable Delta to develop new east-west markets and to fortify its existing north-south operations along the East Coast.

The strong hub-and-spoke system will enable the new Delta to hold onto more passengers for their entire trips, people who would probably otherwise have transferred to other carriers at some point along the way.

After the merger, the new Delta will serve a total of 4,760 city pairs. When asked if he thought the name Western would even be remembered in a few years, Mr. Grinstein likened the merger to a surgical procedure.

"Western will become the heart of Delta," he said. "In a heart transplant operation, who remembers the name of the donor?"

Financially, the results will be awesome. The revenue increase from the added business is estimated at \$1.5 billion in the 1987 calendar year.

Bankers insist that it would be incorrect to interpret this to mean that lending charges are rising.

Many believe that an increase is coming, but they say that the BP terms cannot be considered trend-setting because of the special purpose and considerations behind this operation.

The higher fee on the current takeover credit reflects the larger size — all of it is committed — and the speed required to complete it. The terms also indicate that the increased indebtedness will likely result in a downgrading of BP's credit rating.

Moody's Investors Service last week announced that it was reviewing BP's senior long-term debt at A-1 (five percent) and A-2 (4.5 percent).

Euromoney said that the agency assessed BP's senior long-term debt at A-1 (five percent) and A-2 (4.5 percent).

Euromoney bonds accounted for 18 percent of total issues in the quarter, up from 10 percent for all last year. The Deutsche mark expanded its market share, but not as much as the yen, accounting for 12 percent so far this year compared to 9 percent last year.

For all these reasons, the compa-

nies over or not, the total cost to draw would amount to 1/4 point over Libor.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Ireland struck a deal on the strategy BP employed last year to arrange its bilateral standby facility. The institution is asking banks to submit bids on their fees to underwrite a \$300 million certificate of deposit facility. The facility will be composed of an available amount, plus a reserve of not more than half the total.

The parameters on the bidding are that the annual fee on the available amount be no higher than 18.75 basis points and no more than 12.5 basis points on the reserve, with the difference between the two fees at 6.25 basis points. The borrower can move from one category to the other free of charge with two months' notice or at a cost of 1/4 percent in a shorter period. Interest will be at Libor with an extra 2.5 basis points paid if banks are obliged to take up the total.

Banks can also scale their bids, setting different fees on different amounts to create a blended rate. BZW says the initial reaction has been favorable.

Other bankers, however, are highly critical of the procedure and doubt it will succeed. But it should be noted that bankers frequently say one thing to the press while doing exactly the opposite.

Guinness Peat Group is seeking a \$125 million cash advance facility for five years which, after three years, they can extend for an additional two years. The annual facility fee is 10 basis points and the maximum interest on the drawing is set at 18.75 basis points over Libor.

At the same time, BZW and Guinness Mahon have been named dealers to market up to £100 million of Euro-CP for Guinness Peat.

Certainly, 57-percent owned St. Gobain, is seeking a five-year multi-option facility of \$150 million. The annual fee paid to underwriters is 10 basis points, with the maximum charge to draw on the credit set at 10 basis points over Libor.

Euromoney said that the agency

China Estimates Foreign Debt at \$20.6 Billion

(Continued from first finance page)
Reuter

BEIJING — A Chinese lead-

er said over the weekend that the country's foreign debt was rising, but not to a dangerous level, and that China valued its good credit rating in the world.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said that the debt was \$20.6 billion in December, of which \$7.6 billion was in long-term, low-inter-

est loans.

"We are publicly sharing this information at this time because we believe it is appropriate, in view of the current rumor-laden atmosphere," Mr. Tian said Friday.

Gerry Hains, an analyst with Seidler Andrade Securities Inc. in Los Angeles, said former Treasury Secretary William E. Simon and his partner, Preston Martin, a former Federal Reserve Board vice chairman, have been contacted about FCA.

Both officials said FCA had been contacted about FCA. He said the contact was made by Edwin J. Gray, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Mr. Popejoy said FCA would only consider a sale if it would provide the "appropriate amount of additional capital strength and would benefit and serve the best

Merger Talks Disclosed By Chairman of FCA

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. March 2.

SPORTS

Mitchell Recovers, Keeps Lightweight Title

SPORTS BRIEFS

Oxford Upsets Cambridge to Win Boat Race

LONDON (UPI) — Oxford won the 133d University Boat Race on Saturday, taking control of the race with a tactical start and defeating the favored Cambridge crew by three lengths in a time of 19 minutes, 59 seconds.

The result of the 4½-mile (6.88-kilometer) race up the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, was something of a surprise in that Oxford had been rocked earlier this year by the mutiny of four U.S. rowers. Without the Americans, Oxford had only three race-experienced men in the nine-man boat.

The start of the race was delayed by a squall. On starting, Oxford immediately pulled well over toward the Middlesex shore to avoid rough water caused by a strong northwest wind. Making use of its weight advantage of 9 pounds (4.1 kilograms) per man, Oxford pulled to a lead of one length by the mile mark. It extended its lead to one and three-quarter lengths by Hammersmith Bridge before moving back to the center of the course and taking advantage of the faster current.

O'Meara, Simpson Share TPC Lead at 202

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (AP) — Mark O'Meara, who finished off a 7-under-par 65 Saturday morning in the completion of the rain-delayed second round, and Scott Simpson shared the lead after 54 holes of the Tournament Players Championship.

O'Meara and Simpson finished three rounds at 202, 14 under par on the rain-soaked TPC course at Sawgrass as the tournament got back on schedule. O'Meara, one of 72 players stranded on the course by a Friday afternoon thunderstorm returned at daylight Saturday and finished his 65 that lifted him into a tie for the 36-hole lead with Steve Jones. O'Meara came back with a 69 in the afternoon third round.

With Jones fading to 76/209, Simpson shot a 68 to tie O'Meara. They shared a two-stroke lead over Ben Crenshaw and Sandy Lyle of Scotland, both of whom shot 66 in mild, cloudy weather.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CROCUS	FLASHES
REVALUE	BROWNIE
ETERNAL	LENNONS
ORR	AVENUES
LATE	ULTRA
ECOLE	EST
EPOCH	OBSESE
PLEA	DEER
PLIANT	CEE
PAINT	SALEM
RUNG	BOARD
OLE	NASI
PIANIST	MUT
ENGINES	TEATIME
SALUTERS	DETERS

3/30/87

Quotable.

• Pam Shriver, on 32-year-old Chris Evert Lloyd, who recently beat her for the 18th straight time: "You know, ever since I started on the tour, she's supposedly been on her last legs. She must be a centipede." (LAT)

• Kevin McNamee of the Boston Celtics, after scoring 11 points in the first 2½ minutes of a game against Denver: "The game plan was for me to score the first 2½, but I got tired." (LAT)

• Edward Bennett Williams, owner of the American League Baltimore Orioles: "National League owners are 100 percent for progress and 100 percent against change." (LAT)

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Brian Mitchell of South Africa used blistering right-left combinations to stage a comeback against Joe Rivera of Puerto Rico and retain his World Boxing Association junior lightweight title here Friday night.

The fight was a draw. Judge Ed Levine scored it 144-141 for Rivera, but the other two judges, Mark Schechner and Gordy Volsman, had it 142-142.

"I took control of the fight in the sixth round," the 25-year-old champion said after the 15-round fight. "We knew it would be a tough fight and we followed our plan."

It was Mitchell's first defense of the title he took from Alfredo Layne of Panama in Johannesburg last September.

Fighting outside South Africa for the first time, Mitchell showed little initiative after being knocked down in the first round by a solid right from Rivera, the 23-year-old challenger. Rivera used a punishing left jab to open a cut over Mitchell's right eye in the fourth. Mitchell was also cut on the outside of his left eye early in the fight.

But in the eighth Mitchell charged back, using machine-like combinations to Rivera's body and head. He opened a cut under Rivera's right eye and blackened the left. From that point on, Rivera practically lost the left jab that had piled up points for him early in the fight.

Rivera said afterward: "I was robbed. I want a rematch. I won the last round big. I'll fight him in South Africa, anywhere."

Mitchell's record is 21-1-1. Rivera dropped to 17-1.

Luis Sastre, Salas chairman of Puerto Rico's Boxing Commission, originally canceled the fight earlier Friday in a dispute with WBA Pres-

ident Gilberto Mendoza of Venezuela over who would referee.

Mendoza wanted Ernesto Madero of Mexico to replace Eddie Eckert of Miami. A compromise was reached hours before fight time, and the eventual referee, William Yohan of Miami, arrived 30 minutes before the bout started.

■ ■ ■ WBA Bantam Champ

Takuya Muguruma of Japan battered Panama's Azel Morin to the head and body and knocked him out in the fifth round Sunday, winning the WBA's vacant bantamweight title, The Associated Press reported from Miyagi, Japan.

Larry Rozailla, the American referee, counted Morin out at 2:50 of the fifth round of the scheduled 15-round bout after Muguruma had downed him for the second time in the round.

The first two rounds were even; in the third, Muguruma began bleeding from his nose after an exchange of blows to the body and face.

Late in the fourth, however, the Japanese unleashed powerful combinations to the Panamanian's body, followed by three straight lefts, and Morin sagged to his knees just after the bell ended the round.

In the fifth, Muguruma caught Morin with rights and lefts. After two minutes, Morin backed into the ropes, buckled at the knees again but stood up and resumed the fight.

Muguruma continued to batter him with rights and lefts, and when Morin went to his knees for the third time he was unable to recover.

The victory improved Muguruma's record to 26 victories, including 19 by knockout, against one defeat and one draw. It was Morin's second defeat against 16 victories, including seven knockouts.

Muguruma is to face Park Chan-yong of South Korea within 45 days.

Bernardo Pilango of Venezuela, the former champion, had notified the WBA on March 13 that he was retiring because of illness.

■ ■ ■ Galici Wins WBC Crown

Elio Galici of Italy captured the World Boxing Council junior welterweight title Friday night by stopping Orlando Orozco of Venezuela at 2:15 of the fifth round. AP reported from Cagliari, Italy.

The referee stopped the bout after the Venezuelan defender was knocked down for a third time.

The Italian dominated the fight with a devastating right. Galici knocked down Orozco for the first time in the second round with a straight right and decked him again at the end of the fourth.

The Venezuelan came out aggressively in the fifth, landing a good left. But Galici stormed back with a series of rights and floored him for the last time with a left uppercut. Orozco rose before the count but he could barely stand and the referee, Sid Nathan of Britain, halted the fight.

Galici, 23, raised his record to 23-0, including 18 knockouts. Orozco, 26, is 24-7.

Joe Rivera decked Brian Mitchell with this first-round right, but Mitchell rallied to keep his WBA junior lightweight crown.

Gary Williams/The Associated Press

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Investors appeared to be holding back last week on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, but the tone of the market was firm. Fluctuations in the dollar's value created a slight strain.

The ANP-CBS General Index finished the week at 280.4, up from 275.6. Volume totaled 7,510 billion guilders, up from 6,240 billion the previous week.

The index edged up marginally on Monday, but the market grew listless on Tuesday. Wednesday's trading was dominated by Brederode, which had announced Tuesday that it was delaying publication of its quarterly report. Trading in Brederode shares was suspended and Tuesday's quotations were canceled. A rally on Thursday lasted out the week.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt stock exchange, which plunged on March 20 to its lowest point this year, staged a pronounced recovery last week, with share prices gaining more than 6 percent.

The Commerzbank index gained 134.9 points to reach 1,779.4, while trading volume advanced from 13,574 billion Deutsche marks to 19,357 billion.

Foreign investors returned to the Frankfurt exchange after a long break following reports of a currency swindle at Volkswagen and problems at the chemical group Bayser.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market continues its bullish run last week, spurred in part by good annual results from local corporate giants. The Hang Seng Index closed at 2,798.74 on Friday, up 18.19 points from the previous week, while the Hong Kong Index rose 18.10 points to close at 1,802.27.

Many dealers said they expected the index to fluctuate between 2,775 and 2,850 points next week pending trading incentives.

Daily volume averaged 1.009 million Hong Kong dollars, up from 855 million dollars the previous week.

London

Equities broke new ground last week on the London exchange as nervousness, prompted by the publication of several opinion polls showing growing support for the SDP-Liberal Alliance, later gave way to optimism fueled by better-than-expected trade figures.

The Financial Times industrial share index reached a record 1,625.2 points Tuesday, before slipping back to close Friday at 1,620.6, up 21.7 for the week. The more widely based FT-SE index gained 31.1 points to 2,048.6. The number of transactions rose from 251,746 to 282,080.

Gold mines and related issues were particularly strong, reflecting firmer bullion prices. BP was strong following news of its plans to acquire the remaining 45 percent of Standard Oil for \$7.4 billion.

Milan

Foreign buyers helped boost the COMIT index to 317.19 last week from 315.15 at the end of the previous week's trading.

Experts said the Milan stock would get a new boost in the next few weeks when companies disclose dividends at annual meetings.

Daily trading was an average of 10 percent higher from the previous week. Volume for the week totaled 234 million shares worth 1,135 billion lire.

The SME food group, part of the IRI state company, gained 19.6 percent. Mediobanca gained 2.9 percent and Montedison inched up 0.5 percent. But Fiat slipped 0.97 percent.

Paris

The Paris Bourse, led by construction issues, rallied last week, with the CAC index closing Friday at 459, compared with 444.5 the previous Friday. The index hit a new record Thursday of 460.4.

Construction companies Lafarge-Coppee, Pölich and Ciments Francais were buoyant after an announcement that French highway and rail networks would be expanded and the signing of a contract for a Walt Disney theme park east of Paris. Trading has also been sustained by healthy company results.

British market analysts Savory Miln predicted that the CAC index would hit 600 by the end of the year.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market started the week on a firm note, but many Malaysian issues

were sidelined as investors decided to wait until elections.

Good corporate results and a government statement that the economy would grow this year as much as 5 or 6 percent also boosted sentiment in Singapore stocks.

The Straits Times index ended the at 1080.04 for a gain of 28.09 points. Volume came to 5,100 million shares, valued at \$364.44 million Singapore dollars, up marginally for the week.

The ZB-blue chip Nikkei Stock average broke through the 22,000 barrier to finish at 22,026.66 yen for the week, up 368.99. The Composite index of all common stocks listed on the market's first section also set a record Friday at 1,922.08 points, surpassing the previous record of 1,874.88 yen set on March 18.

Trading continued to be extremely heavy with an average 1,773 billion shares changing hands each day, compared with an average 1,699 billion shares the previous week. Friday's volume of 2.8 billion shares was a record.

Trading was stronger on the Zurich exchange last week, although analysts, citing the limited volume of purchases, were cautious about future trends.

The Credit Suisse index closed at 538.8, against 517.5 on March 20.

Foreigners have finally stopped selling, one analyst said, but he noted that the market did little more than make up for what it had lost the previous week. Banks, insurance firms and food concerns gained ground.

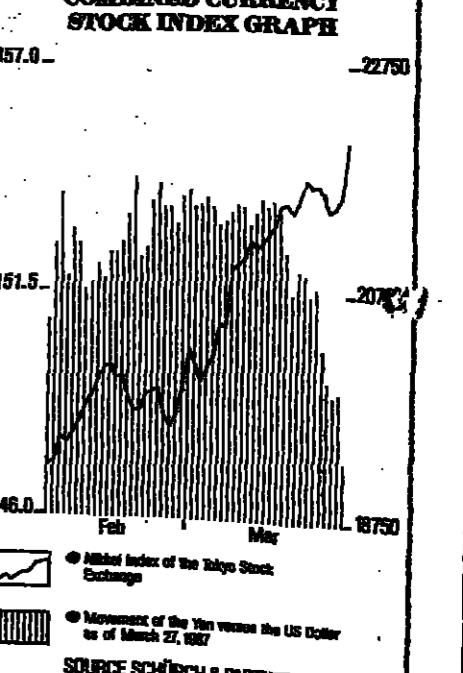
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COMBINED CURRENCY STOCK INDEX GRAPH



TAIWAN: Currency

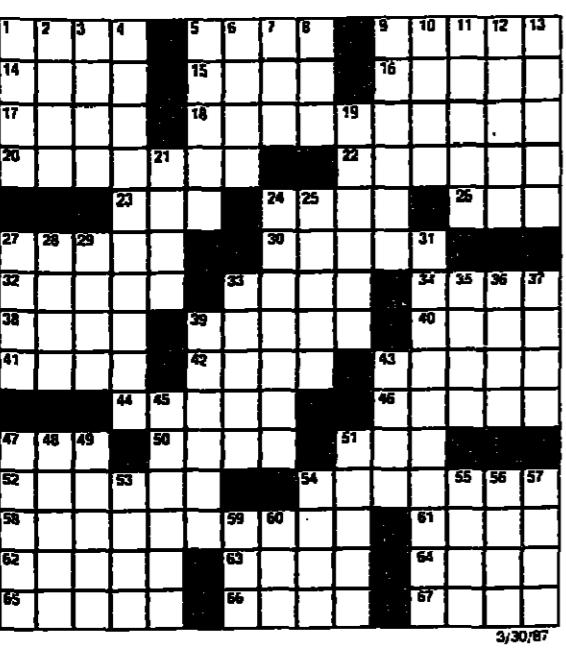
(Continued from first finance page) changed about \$3 billion in hard-currency reserves.

As a consequence, the local money supply, measured by the narrow gauge M-1 rose 38 percent last year, and is now rising at a rate of 30 percent. This narrow measure includes cash savings accounts.

Pressure appears to have been come from the central bank. In addition to purchasing foreign currency, the bank has been buying up to \$250 million daily in recent months to limit the local currency's rise.

Last year the government allowed individuals to purchase overseas certificates of deposit and other instruments for the first time and their hard-currency receipts, but these measures were defeated by the attraction of the local dollar.

Earlier this month the government further restricted capital outflows and began blocking capital inflows.



ACROSS
1 At a distance
5 Homophone for pique
9 Hit show
14 Lay role
15 Soil: Comb. form
16 Cellist Casals
17 Tinsel, e.g.
18 Lynx becomes list maker
20 Collected
22 Weds
23 Sound before drum
24 Ice follower
26 Canonized woman of Fr.
27 Speeder's snare
30 Required
32 Toklas or Faye
33 Paul follower
34 Relative of a shawm
38 Polio conqueror
39 Passé
40 voice
41 Upgrade of —
42 Rock of —
43 Pan or Grimes
44 Gantry or Fudd
46 Passageways in the brain
47 Vol. measures

DOWN
1 Father — (Joseph de Veuster)
2 Plaster
3 Shape
4 Operatic highlight
5 Butter becomes shaky
6 — in Terri's
7 Mind's oath
8 Hawaiian tree
9 Kind of cake
10 Creche trio
11 Touches upon
12 Highway hazard
13 Kind

SPORTS

Syracuse and Indiana Will Square Off for College Basketball Crown**Providence Defeated, 77-63,
As Outside Shooters Go Cold**

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — An emotional and inspirational journey that took Providence to its first Final Four appearance in 14 years ended Sunday against a confident Syracuse team that was barely tested.

The Friars clearly saved their worst half of the tournament for the semifinal, and they trailed, 36-26, at intermission after a woeful performance.

Steve Wright, who led Providence to its victory over Georgetown, was charged with his third personal foul with nine minutes remaining in the first half and the Friars trailing, 19-17. The damage caused by his departure was compounded by the team's worst shooting of the tournament. After shooting 45.7 percent for the season and 53.4 percent in the tournament, Providence was a horrendous 12-for-36, 33 percent — in the first half. And it was over.

It was Billy Donovan, who led Providence into the Final Four for the first time since 1973, and his performance Saturday set the tone for a season-ending defeat. The Friars' leading scorer made an abnormal 2 of 11 field-goal attempts and was held to 3 points, his lowest effort of the postseason.

He was joined in misery by the Friars' other two long-range snipers, Delroy Brooks, their second-leading scorer, was 4-for-9 from the field for 8 points; Ernie Lewis was worse; hitting just 2 of 11 for 7 points.

As a team, Providence, which finished the season with a 15-8 record, made only 24 of 66 shots from the field — 36 percent. It was little wonder then that Providence, led by as many as 12 points in the first half, then mounted a 13-3 surge after intermission to gain a 45-42 lead that was not really challenged.

A bank shot by Brooks capped an 11-0 surge that brought the Friars to 49-40 with 11 minutes, 51 seconds to play. During that time the Syracuse center, Ron Seikaly, who had 16 points in the game, was on the bench in foul trouble and the Orange were in disarray. But the Friars could not sustain the pressure. Greg Monroe, who had 17 points, scored a basket and a free throw to start a 9-4 surge

that allowed Syracuse to regain momentum.

Sherman Douglas, Monroe's backcourt mate, finished with 12 points (6-of-6 from the floor) and had 11 rebounds. Derrick Coleman added 11 points and 12 rebounds.

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Cohen/Han/Reuters/United Press International
HANDS ON — Abdul Shamsid-Deen of Providence was besieged by Howard Triche (left), Delek Brower and Ron Seikaly in a second-half scuffle; Syracuse won the NCAA semifinal, 77-63.

nation of an unlikely journey. Jim Boeheim's Syracuse team were counted on as a steady influence.

They tied for first place with Georgetown and Pittsburgh for the Big East Conference regular-season title and lost to Georgetown in the conference tournament final.

But in the national tournament, Seikaly and Douglas raised their games to new levels. Seikaly improved his scoring average (13.6 to 26 entering Saturday's game), shooting 57.6 percent to 66.7) and rebounding average (8.1 to 9.3), while Douglas came into the game

averaging 9.0 assists per tournament game as opposed to 7.5 during the season.

More than anything, Seikaly and Douglas were the reasons the Orange eliminated Georgia Southern, Western Kentucky, Florida and then North Carolina in the final of the North Regional to give Boeheim his first Final Four appearance as a coach after 11 seasons.

Boeheim was an assistant under Tom Donforth in 1975 when Syracuse made its only other Final Four appearance.

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Alford Helps Hoosiers Get Past UNLV, 97-93

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — For almost 40 minutes, his face never changed expression. He never stopped running, bouncing off screen after screen. He balled-faked and head-faked, and whenever Indiana needed a basket Steve Alford was there.

But now, with 13 seconds left, Steve Alford had just beaten Nevada, Las Vegas' press and banked home a lay-up to put the Hoosiers ahead by 96-88. Finally, Alford let loose. He threw his fist in the air, let out a shriek and hugged Dean Garrett, the center, with 38 seconds to go.

After four years and 2,415 points, Alford reached his appointment with an NCAA championship game. He did it by scoring 33 bruising points as Indiana fought off a comeback to beat the Runnin' Rebels, 97-93, here Saturday night.

Indiana (29-4) will play Syracuse in Monday's championship game. Alford said, "It was a great feeling. For a while, it seemed like we'd never put them away."

From the start, it was a game of sports and runs. The Rebels led, 14-9, out of the box, and when Daryl Thomas, the Hoosiers' power forward, sat down within three minutes with three fouls, it looked as if Indiana might be in trouble.

Wrong. Ely came in, providing extra ball-handling against the press and rebounding well. Indiana went on a 20-6 run to take a 29-20 lead and extended the margin to 41-27 when Alford nailed a 3-pointer and got fouled for a four-point play with 6:10 left in the half.

"Our bench did a great job for us," said Bob Knight, who will coach his third championship game Monday. "Ely did an excellent job and so did Joe Hillman in the second half."

Hillman was needed, especially

against UNLV's pressure down the stretch. The Rebels closed to 53-47

by halftime and took a 63-61 lead

early in the second half.

Then, Alford and friends put together a 17-5 burst that decided the issue. Indiana had bad balance all season, and had it Saturday — getting 18 points from Garrett, 14 from Smart, 12 from Rick Calloway and seven apiece from Ely and Hillman, the reserves.

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early in the second half.

But Alford was the glue just as he has been throughout his stormy four seasons under Knight. He hit a baseline jumper to tie the score at 63. He hit a short jumper off a drive to make it 65-63. He fed Garrett inside to make it 67-63. He hit a foot (3-meter) shot to make it 71-65 with 11 minutes to go.

"I thought we had a pretty good

plan to stop Alford," said Jerry Tarkanian, whose UNLV team finished 3rd.

"I thought he was a good player."

Garrett missed the free throw,

and UNLV got an extraordinary

performance from Freddie Banks,

a guard who scored 38 points, and a superb job inside from Armon Gilliam, the power forward, who had 32 points and 10 rebounds.

Banks was guarded closely when he let fly with a 3-point shot that could have cut the lead to one with 47 seconds left. It rimmed out. Padgett rebounded and slipped the ball to Banks, who had gone inside. Banks tried a lay-up — and it rolled out.

Frustrated, he fouled Garrett, the center, with 38 seconds to go.

"I was getting hacked," Banks insisted. "That was crucial — it cost us the game."

Garrett missed the free throw,

and UNLV had another chance to

close within a basket. But Banks missed another 3-pointer. The long rebound came back to him and Keith Smart fouled him.

With 28 seconds to go, Banks had one and one, but his free throw was short. Garrett rebounded and passed the ball to Alford and UNLV had to foul. Alford had stunned many of the 4,639 in the building earlier in the game when he had missed a pair of free throws — the first time in his four-year college career he had missed that. But now, he canned both shots to make it 94-88.

Mark Wade, who had 18 assists

but was 1-for-6 as a shooter, missed UNLV's 35th and final 3-point attempt (Indiana shot four, all by Alford) and Ely rebounded and took off on his solo dash that sent Alford into celebration.

"The game was so tiring and so

physical that when I realized we'd won I just couldn't control myself."

But after 39 remarkable minutes, Banks did not have that last 60 seconds in him. He was drained by the fast pace, drained from the con-

dition of an unlikely journey. Jim Boeheim's Syracuse team were counted on as a steady influence.

They tied for first place with Georgetown and Pittsburgh for the Big East Conference regular-season title and lost to Georgetown in the conference tournament final.

But in the national tournament, Seikaly and Douglas raised their games to new levels. Seikaly improved his scoring average (13.6 to 26 entering Saturday's game), shooting 57.6 percent to 66.7) and rebounding average (8.1 to 9.3), while Douglas came into the game

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But in the national tournament, Seikaly and Douglas raised their games to new levels. Seikaly improved his scoring average (13.6 to 26 entering Saturday's game), shooting 57.6 percent to 66.7) and rebounding average (8.1 to 9.3), while Douglas came into the game

averaging 9.0 assists per tournament game as opposed to 7.5 during the season.

More than anything, Seikaly and Douglas were the reasons the Orange eliminated Georgia Southern, Western Kentucky, Florida and then North Carolina in the final of the North Regional to give Boeheim his first Final Four appearance as a coach after 11 seasons.

Boeheim was an assistant under Tom Donforth in 1975 when Syracuse made its only other Final Four appearance.

Banks did not have that last 60 seconds in him. He was drained by the fast pace, drained from the con-

